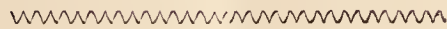


PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.



# Medical Officer's Report

WITH THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE YEAR 1903.



**WYNDHAM RANDALL,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**W. J. DAVIES,**

SANITARY INSPECTOR.



BRIDGEND :

R. H. DYER, PRINTER AND STATIONER, QUEEN STREET.

—  
1904.



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# The Penybont Rural District Council.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Penybont Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Nineteenth Annual Report, being that for the year 1903, and to lay before you certain tables of vital statistics, together with others prescribed by, and filled up according to, instructions received from the Local Government Board.

The district, according to figures extracted from the Ordnance Reference Books, comprises an area constituted as follows :—

Acreage, including area covered by water, 41,647 acres ;  
density, 0·42.

Acreage, excluding area covered by water, 41,427 acres ;  
density, 0·42.

Acreage of Northern Division, 7,020 acres ; density, 0·55.

„ of Central Division, 20,227 acres ; density, 0·21.

„ Parc Gwylt Asylum, 128 acres ; density, 9·82.

„ Central, subtracting above, 20,099 acres ; density, 0·21.

„ of Western Division, 14,180 acres ; density, 0·49.

„ Angelton Asylum, 82 acres ; density, 11·09.

„ Western, subtracting above, 14,098 acres ; density, 0·50.

„ of District, subtracting the Asylums, 41,217 acres ;  
density, 0·36.

## THE POPULATION.

The population of the district (excluding the Asylum), as the result of the census taken in 1901, was found to be 14,581 persons, giving an average of 4·85 persons per house.

Northern Division average per house was 4·89 ;

Central Division average per house was 4·88 ; and

Western Division average per house was 4·80.

In estimating the population for the year 1903, I have multiplied the number of occupied houses in each division by 4·8, after adding the number of new houses and subtracting the number closed, and vacant. This gives an increase of population in the Northern Division of 197, in the Central of 101, and in the Western of 221 persons during the year.

The total population of the district (exclusive of the Asylum) thus is estimated at 15,455.

The population of the County Asylum was 2,167 in June last year :—Angelton, 909 ; Parc Gwyllt, 1,258.

The sum total of the population of the Penybont Rural District, with the population of the Asylum, is therefore 17,622 persons.

The number of occupied houses in the district is 3,194 ; 828 in the Northern, 898 in the Central, and 1,468 in the Western Division.

Houses occupied, etc., in the divisions :—

Divisions.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Totals.	Population.
Northern ...	828	1	829	4043
Central ...	898	1	899	4359
Western ...	1468	4	1472	7053
District ...	3194	6	3200	15455



Houses erected, in course of erection, and closed :—

Divisions.	Houses erected.	In course of erection.	Closed unfit.	Totals.	Rebuilt.
Northern ...	43	19	1	63	—
Central ...	23	21	1	45	1
Western ...	53	29	3	85	—
District ...	119	69	5	193	1

### BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were 516; of these 280 were males, and 236 were females.

The birth-rate of the district was 33·38 per 1000 persons, as compared with 28·4, the rate for England and Wales, and 27·3, the rate for Rural England and Wales.

The rate for the first quarter of the year, ending 30th March, was 31·06. For the quarter ending 30th June the rate was 31·86. For the quarter ending 30th September it was 36·02. For the last quarter, ending 31st December, it was 30·80.

The birth-rate for the Northern Division was 32·40; for the Central, 32·00; and for the Western, 34·88.

The Asylum birth-rate was 2·76 per 1000 of population, there being at the County Asylum 6 births—two males and four females.

Table I. shews the estimated population of the present district, corrected by the results of the census in 1901, the births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths in successive years, excluding the population of the Asylum, and of the parish of Newton Nottage, constituted the Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893.

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.	Excess of Deaths.
1890	13,056	446	254	192	Nil.
1891	13,194	437	352	85	"
1892	13,332	467	362	105	"
1893	13,470	482	215	167	"
1894	13,609	386	173	213	"
1895	13,747	403	260	143	"
1896	13,886	463	218	245	"
1897	14,025	435	184	251	"
1898	14,164	426	200	226	"
1899	14,303	383	213	170	"
1900	14,442	427	228	199	"
1901	14,581	466	247	219	"
1902	14,936	496	241	255	"
1903	15,455	510	260	250	"

Table II. shows the comparisons of Births and Deaths in successive years, excluding the Asylum, of the district as it was previous to Newton Nottage being constituted an Urban District, and in following years.

TABLE II.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate under 1 year.	
									Penybont.	England & Wales
1890	14,712	446	30.3	254	17.2	27	1.83	65	145.7	138
1891	14,870	437	29.3	352	23.6	50	3.36	73	166.2	150
1892	15,028	467	31.0	362	24.0	38	2.52	58	124.2	149
*1893	14,328	482	33.6	215	15.0	18	1.25	59	122.4	159
1894	13,609	386	28.3	173	12.7	11	0.80	50	126.9	137
1895	13,747	403	29.3	260	18.9	25	1.81	67	166.2	161
1896	13,886	463	33.3	218	15.6	16	1.15	61	131.7	148
1897	14,025	435	31.3	184	13.1	16	1.14	45	103.4	156
1898	14,164	426	30.6	200	14.1	19	1.34	61	143.1	161
1899	14,303	383	26.7	213	14.8	9	0.62	53	138.3	163
1900	14,442	427	29.5	228	15.7	21	1.45	51	119.4	154
1901	14,581	466	31.9	247	16.9	54	3.70	65	139.3	151
1902	14,936	496	33.2	241	16.8	29	1.94	66	133.0	133
1903	15,455	510	32.9	260	16.8	30	1.94	51	98.8	132

\* Newton Nottage constituted Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893.

There is this year a hopeful diminution in the death-rate of infants under one year of age ; this is due, with little doubt, to the clemency of the weather through the year, neither very hot in the summer, nor very cold in the winter.

Table III. shows the comparisons of births and deaths in the three divisions of the district and the County Asylum in 1903.

TABLE III.

Year 1903.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1000	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per 1000.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	
							Penybont.	England & Wales.
(Asylum ...	6	2.76	232	107.52	1	0.46)	—	—
Northern ...	131	32.40	51	12.61	4	0.99	84.00	132
Central ...	139	31.91	86	19.98	15	3.44	100.72	Rural
Western ...	246	34.87	123	17.44	11	1.56	105.70	Districts
District ...	516	33.38	260	16.82	30	1.94	98.83	118

This would have been a year with an exceptionally low death-rate, but for the undue prevalence of Zymotic Diseases in the district and the consequent heavy tribute in deaths from these causes.

Excluding the Zymotic, or so-called preventible diseases, the death-rate would have been 14.88, instead of 16.82. The Zymotic deaths represent more than an eighth and a half of the total deaths.

### DEATHS.

During the year 1903, 260 deaths were registered in the district; of these 136 were males, and 124 were females.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 256.

The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 16.82, as compared with 16.80 in 1902, 16.93 in 1901, and 15.78 in 1900.

The corrected rate was 14.74.

The rate for England and Wales for 1903 was 15.4.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 14.8.

The rate for the Northern Division was 12.61; for the Central Division was 19.98; and for the Western Division was 17.44.



The rate for the quarter of the year ending 30th March was 20·60; for the quarter ending 30th June was 17·67; for the quarter ending 30th September 13·24; and for the last quarter 17·60.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were 30; the death-rate per 1,000 living was 1·94, as compared with 1·94 in 1902, 3·70 in 1901, and 1·45 in 1900.

The zymotic rate for England and Wales was 1·46.

The rate for Rural Districts, excluding the 179 towns, was 1·08.

The rate for the Northern Division was 0·99; for the Central, 3·44; and for the Western Division, 1·56.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 51.

The rates for the divisions respectively, were:—Northern, 84·00; Central, 100·72; and Western, 105·70 per 1,000 births.

The rate for the district was 98·83, a notable decrease.

The rate for England and Wales was 132.

The rate for Rural Districts was 118.

At the County Asylum 232 deaths were registered, of these 123 were males and 109 were females.

The excess of deaths over births was 226.

The death-rate for the Asylum was 107·06, as compared with 84·26 in 1902, 82·55 in 1901, and 81·30 in 1900.

The 232 deaths at the Asylum, among a population of 2,167, are not included in the total deaths on which the above mortality rates for the district are based, nor those in Tables I., II., III.

## THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Area in Acres, 210.

Density, 10·30.

Angelton, 82.

Density, 11·09.

Parc Gwyllt, 128.

Density, 9·82.

1891.

1901.

1903.

Population, 1,137.

1,983.

2,167.



Birth-rate, 2·76 ; Zymotic death-rate, 0·46 ; Scarlet Fever, 0·46 ; Influenza, 5·9 ; Phthisis, 16·60 ; Other Tubercular, 2·30 ; Cancer, 3·69 ; Bronchitis, 1·38 ; Pneumonia, 2·76 ; Other Respiratory, 0·92 ; Heart Disease, 9·20 ; Accidents, 0·92 ; all other causes, 62·75 ; and Total deaths from all causes, 107·06.

### THE PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Area in acres not covered by water, 41,427.      Density, 0·42.

Area of Asylums subtracted,      ... 41,217.      Density, 0·36.

1891.

1901.

1903.

Population, 13,194.      Census, 14,581.      15,455 (estimated).

Birth-rate, 33·38 ; birth-rate, including Asylum, 29·28 ; death-rate, including the Asylum, 27·58 ; death-rate of district only, 16·82 ; total rate "corrected," 14·74 ; Zymotic death-rate, 1·94 ; Measles, 0·39 ; Scarlet Fever, 0·20 ; Whooping Cough, 0·06 ; Diphtheria, 1·10 ; Enteric Fever, 0·06 ; Diarrhœa, 0·13 ; Chicken Pox, 0·06 ; Influenza, 0·39 ; Puerperal Fever, 0·06 ; Erysipelas, 0·13 ; Phthisis, 0·97 ; Other Tubercular, 0·71 ; Cancer, 0·64 ; Bronchitis, 1·35 ; Pneumonia, 1·61 ; Other Diseases of Respiratory organs, 0·06 ; Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver, 0·26 ; Prematurity, 0·39 ; Parturition, 0·20 ; Heart diseases, 1·03 ; Accidents, 0·39 ; Rheumatic Fever, 0·26 ; Digestive diseases, 0·26 ; Nervous diseases, 3·17 ; Other causes, 2·91 ; All causes, 16·82.

The 260 deaths classified according to age were :—

Under one year	...	...	...	51
One and under five years	...	...	...	35
Five and under fifteen years	...	...	...	23
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	...	...	...	6
Twenty-five and under sixty-five years	...	...	...	83
Sixty-five years and upwards	...	...	...	62
				<hr/>
				260
				<hr/>

Table IV. shows the chief causes of death among infants under one year of age.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	Deaths under one year of age.
Measles ... .	1
Diphtheria ... .	1
Whooping Cough ... .	1
Tuberculosis ... .	2
Diarrhœa ... .	1
Premature Birth ... .	6
Congenital Defect ... .	1
Accident ... .	1
Diseases of the Respiratory System ... .	10
Diseases of the Nervous System ... .	20
Ill-defined causes, etc. ... .	7
	51
Rate per 1,000 persons living ... .	3·30

INQUESTS :—Thirteen inquests were held in the District during the year ; of these one was attributed to Chronic Renal Disease, one to Alcoholism, one to Convulsions, two to Heart Disease, and eight to Accident.

Rate per 1,000 of population, 0·84, as compared with 1·60 in 1902.

There was one death from Puerperal Fever, and three from diseases and accidents of Parturition.

The death-rate per 1000 of Puerperal Fever was 0·06. See Table VIII.A.

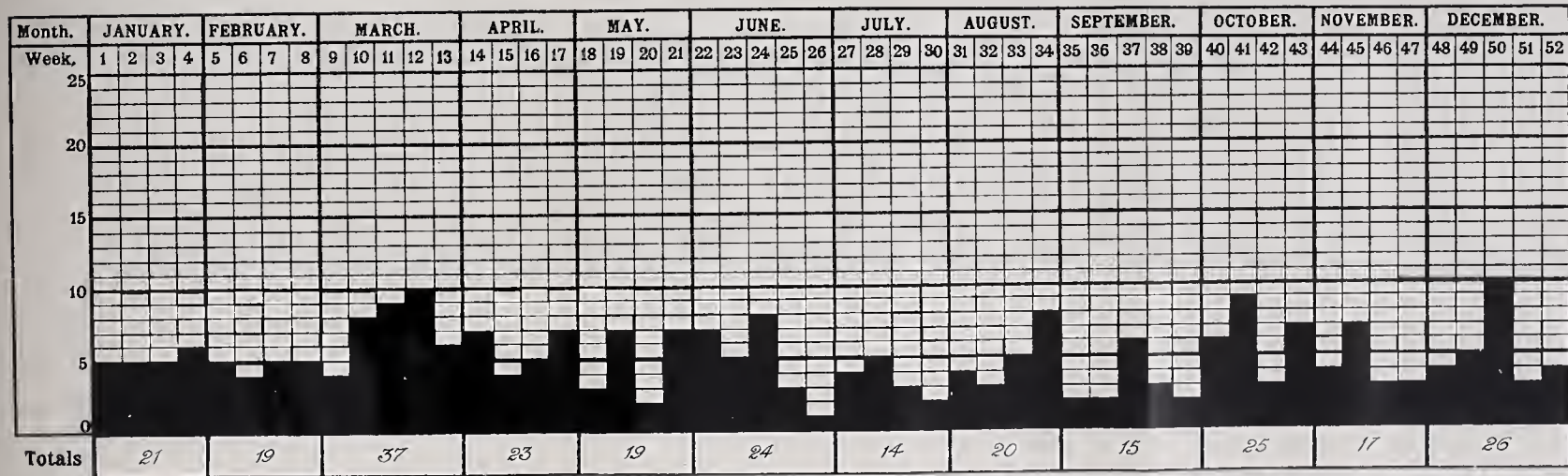
The death-rate for Parturition was 0·20, as compared with 0·33 in 1902, 0·06 in 1901, and 0·47 in 1900.

The estimated rate per 1,000 females living was 0·39.

The rate per 1,000 births was 5·81 as compared with 10·08 in 1902, 2·14 in 1901, 16·39 in 1900.

# PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

DIAGRAM OF DEATHS REGISTERED WEEKLY DURING 1903.







The Rate per 1,000 births for England and Wales during the 10 years 1881 to 1890 inclusive was 4·73; and 1891 to 1900, 2·81.

The average rate per annum per 1,000 persons during the 10 years, 1891 to 1900, was 0·06, as compared with 0·20 in this district; and per 1,000 females was 0·12, as compared with 0·39.

Table V. shows the number of deaths, from the several causes, registered in each division during 1903.

TABLE V.

DIVISIONS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	Digestive Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Violence.	Ill-defined Causes, &c.	Totals.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons.
Northern ...	4	—	—	7	4	31	—	5	51	12·61
Central ...	17	—	1	11	14	39	4	—	86	19·98
Western ...	19	—	2	20	9	67	2	4	123	17·44
District ...	40	—	3	38	27	137	6	9	260	16·82

### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The 260 deaths from all causes included :—

6	attributed to	Measles.
3	„	Scarlet Fever.
1	„	Whooping Cough.
17	„	Diphtheria.
1	„	Enteric Fever.
2	„	Diarrhœa.
—		

30 deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

There were also 6 deaths attributed to Epidemic Influenza.  
 1       "       "       Chicken Pox.  
 1       "       "       Puerperal Fever.  
 2       "       "       Erysipelas.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1903, 166 cases of infectious diseases were reported to me under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

Table VI. shows the number of cases certified under the Notification Act, and the deaths, during each month of the year 1903.

TABLE VI.

MONTHS	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membr. Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
January...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	10
February	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
March ...	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	20
April ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22
May ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	8
June ...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	17
July ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
August ...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	15
September	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	9
October ...	...	...	2	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	13
November	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	22
December	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	16
YEAR 1903	...	1	14	68	3	5	3	67	1	12	1	2	2	11	24	166
RATES per 1000	...	0·06	0·90	4·40	0·19	0·32	0·19	4·33	0·06	0·78	0·06	0·13	0·13	0·71	1·55	10·74

In addition to the above there were 6 deaths from Measles—1 in March, 2 in April, 1 in May, and 2 in June. One from Whooping Cough in October. One from Chicken Pox in May. Six from Epidemic Influenza—1 in January, 1 in March, 1 in June, 1 in July, 1 in September, and 1 in October. Two from Diarrhoea—1 in June, and 1 in October.

Table VII. shows the distribution of notified infectious diseases, and the deaths due to the same, in the three divisions of the district in 1903.

TABLE VII.

DIVISIONS.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Memb. Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
Northern	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	28
Central	...	1	7	30	1	1	2	17	1	6	...	...	...	6	11	61
Western	...	...	6	33	2	4	1	28	...	5	1	2	2	5	12	77
District	...	1	14	68	3	5	3	67	1	12	1	2	2	11	24	166

In addition to the above the six deaths from Measles occurred, 1 in the Northern, 4 in the Central, and 1 in the Western divisions. One death from Whooping Cough in the Northern. One death from Chicken Pox in the Western. Six deaths from Epidemic Influenza, 2 in the Central, and 4 in the Western divisions. Two from Diarrhœa, 1 in the Northern, and 1 in the Western.

Table VIII. shows the notifications received, and the deaths that occurred during the years 1890 to 1903 inclusive, with the deaths from the other three not notified zymotic diseases.

Table VIIIA. shows the comparisons of prevalence per 1,000 of population, of deaths, and cases of infectious disease from 1890 to 1903 inclusive.



TABLE VIII.

YEAR.	Population.		Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea.		Death-rate of 7 principal Zymotic Diseases.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
Census.	Present District 13,194		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1890	14,712		...	1	1	...	1	...	3	24	5	17	1	...	...	...	14	4	1.15	2	...	1	4	...	4	
1891	14,870		...	8	18	...	221	...	2	13	2	13	1	...	20	...	...	...	3.36	4	...	1	5	...	1	
1892	15,028		...	7	4	...	105	...	7	33	4	33	...	...	2	...	12	3	2.52	3	...	...	4	...	...	
1893	14,328		...	1	...	...	58	...	1	47	1	47	...	...	...	...	1	7	1.25	2	...	...	6	...	...	
1894	13,609		...	7	...	...	22	...	6	35	6	35	...	...	...	...	2	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1895	13,747		...	16	1	...	41	...	4	19	4	19	...	...	6	...	5	...	1.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1896	13,886		...	14	2	...	155	...	3	11	3	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1897	14,025		...	3	1	...	72	...	2	8	2	8	...	...	...	...	8	4	1.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1898	14,164		...	3	...	...	14	...	2	13	2	13	...	...	9	...	4	...	1.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1899	14,303		...	11	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1900	14,442		...	34	1	...	23	...	1	10	1	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1901	14,581		...	112	2	...	106	...	2	9	2	9	...	...	...	...	12	...	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1902	14,936		...	148	15	...	88	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	1.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1903	15,455		...	68	14	...	67	...	3	67	1	12	...	...	6	...	1	...	1.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	



TABLE VIII.A.

YEAR.	Population.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.					Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
1891.	13,194																				
1890	14,712	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.20	1.63	0.34	1.15	—	0.06	—	0.95	0.27	1.83	0.13	—	0.06	0.27
1891	14,870	—	—	0.06	0.54	0.20	—	1.21	14.36	0.13	0.87	0.06	0.06	1.34	—	0.33	3.36	0.26	0.13	0.06	0.80
1892	15,028	—	—	0.19	0.46	0.46	0.34	0.26	6.98	0.46	2.19	—	—	0.13	0.79	0.19	2.52	0.19	0.13	—	0.73
1893	14,328	—	—	—	0.06	0.62	—	—	4.04	0.06	3.28	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.48	1.25	0.13	0.13	—	0.89
1894	13,609	—	—	0.07	0.51	0.14	0.14	—	1.61	0.44	2.57	—	0.36	—	0.14	—	0.80	—	—	—	1.46
1895	13,747	—	—	0.07	1.16	2.18	0.07	0.07	2.98	0.29	1.38	—	—	0.43	0.36	0.36	1.81	—	—	—	0.75
1896	13,886	—	—	0.14	1.00	0.07	—	0.14	11.16	0.21	0.79	—	0.21	—	0.36	0.21	1.15	—	—	—	1.46
1897	14,025	0.07	0.28	—	0.21	—	0.21	0.07	5.13	0.14	0.57	—	—	—	0.57	0.28	1.14	0.14	0.14	—	0.57
1898	14,164	—	—	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.14	—	0.98	0.14	0.91	—	—	0.63	0.21	—	1.34	0.07	0.07	—	0.49
1899	14,303	—	—	0.14	0.76	—	0.14	—	0.62	—	0.62	—	—	—	0.27	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.07	—	1.74
1900	14,442	—	—	0.81	2.30	—	—	0.06	1.55	0.06	0.67	—	—	0.13	0.13	0.20	1.45	0.20	0.13	0.06	0.47
1901	14,581	—	—	2.12	7.68	—	—	0.13	7.26	0.13	0.61	—	—	—	0.82	0.41	3.70	0.06	0.13	—	0.68
1902	14,936	—	—	1.00	9.90	0.33	0.20	—	5.89	—	0.26	—	—	0.26	0.26	0.06	1.94	0.26	0.33	0.20	1.67
1903	15,455	—	0.06	0.90	4.40	0.19	4.33	0.19	4.33	0.06	0.78	—	—	0.39	0.06	0.13	1.94	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.71

Table IX. shews the deaths from certain other diseases, and injuries (excluding the Asylum), from the year 1890 to 1903, inclusive ; with rates of prevalence per 1,000 attached.

TABLE IX.

YEAR.			Influenza.	Septic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cardiac Diseases.	Malignant Diseases.	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver.	Parturition.	Nervous Diseases.	Injuries.
1890	...	...	1	1	...	13	3	64	...	18	12	6	1	36	22
1891	...	...	7	1	1	16	4	117	4	24	11	1	1	47	23
1892	...	...	4	...	...	19	10	53	5	21	9	2	1	33	131
1893	...	...	6	1	...	16	17	37	2	23	8	...	...	43	14
1894	...	...	4	...	1	11	11	33	1	15	8	3	2	23	7
1895	...	...	13	...	2	12	11	80	3	18	7	...	1	39	15
1896	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	64	4	16	12	2	...	40	12
1897	...	...	3	...	...	8	5	46	2	23	7	2	1	39	4
1898	...	...	5	1	1	7	10	52	3	17	8	..	3	29	8
1899	...	...	6	...	...	12	4	60	1	15	5	2	2	49	11
1900	...	...	3	...	3	9	7	59	...	15	8	2	4	35	7
1901	...	...	8	...	4	7	7	43	2	23	7	1	...	49	8
1902	...	...	4	1	1	7	5	30	1	22	4	3	1	37	14
1903	...	...	6	...	4	15	11	46	1	16	10	4	3	49	6

RATES OF PREVALENCE PER 1,000.															
1890	...	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.88	0.20	4.34	...	1.22	0.83	0.40	0.06	2.44	1.40
1891	...	...	0.40	0.06	0.06	1.07	0.26	8.20	0.26	1.61	0.74	0.06	0.06	3.10	1.54
1892	...	...	0.26	...	...	1.22	0.73	3.52	0.33	1.33	0.59	0.13	0.06	2.19	8.71
1893	...	...	0.41	0.06	...	1.11	1.18	2.51	0.13	1.53	0.55	...	...	3.00	0.98
1894	...	...	0.29	...	0.07	0.80	0.80	2.41	0.07	1.10	0.57	0.22	0.14	1.86	0.51
1895	...	...	0.94	...	0.14	0.80	0.80	5.81	0.21	1.30	0.50	...	0.07	2.10	1.09
1896	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.64	4.60	0.28	1.15	0.86	0.14	...	2.92	0.86
1897	...	...	0.21	...	...	0.57	0.35	3.26	0.14	1.63	0.49	0.14	0.07	2.78	0.28
1898	...	...	0.35	0.07	0.07	0.49	0.70	3.67	0.21	1.20	0.56	...	0.21	1.34	0.56
1899	...	...	0.41	...	...	0.82	0.27	4.11	0.07	1.04	0.34	0.14	0.14	3.39	0.76
1900	...	...	0.20	...	0.20	0.62	0.47	4.08	...	1.03	0.55	0.13	0.27	2.42	0.47
1901	...	...	0.55	...	0.27	0.48	0.48	2.94	0.13	1.57	0.48	0.06	...	3.36	0.55
1902	...	...	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.47	0.33	2.00	0.06	1.48	0.27	0.20	0.06	2.50	0.96
1903	...	...	0.39	...	0.26	0.97	0.71	2.98	0.06	1.03	0.64	0.26	0.20	3.17	0.39

The following Tables are compiled according to instructions forwarded by the Local Government Board.



In Table I. "the deaths to be included in Column 7 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district."

In Table II. "deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district" (*e.g.*, The Workhouse), "are to be included," "and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded." But this does not appear to be a fair use of figures, or a truthful picture of the vital statistics of the district (after eliminating all deaths of non-residents at the Asylum) to make use of the large population at the Asylum to diminish, artificially, the birth and death-rates of the district; this may be seen by comparing Columns 4 and 13 of the Local Government Board Table I. with Columns 4 and 6 of my Table II., Page 6.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—TABLE I.

YEAR	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institut'ns in the District.	Deaths of Non-resi- dents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber.	Rate.
				Num- ber.	Rate per 1000 Births regis- tered.	Num- ber.	Rate.							
1893	15,665	486	31·02	59	122·4	308	19·66	93	90	13	231	13·47		
1894	15,047	389	25·85	50	126·9	277	18·40	104	104	11	184	12·22		
1895	15,286	404	26·42	67	166·2	366	23·28	106	105	8	269	17·60		
1896	15,496	470	30·33	62	131·7	326	21·03	108	107	9	228	14·71		
1897	15,763	441	27·97	45	103·4	327	20·74	143	142	16	201	12·75		
1898	16,000	428	26·75	61	143·1	352	22·00	152	151	10	211	13·18		
1899	16,167	386	23·87	53	138·3	364	22·51	151	150	14	228	14·10		
1900	16,372	432	26·38	51	119·4	385	23·51	157	153	18	240	14·65		
1901	16,616	470	28·28	65	139·3	415	24·97	168	166	27	249	14·98		
1902	17,084	499	29·20	66	133·0	422	24·70	181	176	12	258	15·10		
Averages for years 1893-1902	15,949·6	440·5	27·60	57·9	132·3	354·2	22·08	136·3	134·4	13·8	229·9	14·27		
1903	17,622	516	29·28	51	98·83	475	26·95	232	226	11	260	14·74		

Total population at all ages, 16,616.

Number of inhabited houses, 3,006.

Average number of persons per house, 4·85.

} At Census of  
1901.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 41,427. Density, 0·42.





TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1903.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.												THE COUNTY ASYLUM DISTRICT.						
CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.					
	All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	N'rth-ern.	Cen-tral.	West-ern	Rate per 1,000		All ages.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Rate per 1000.
Measles ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	0.20	1	...	1	...	...	...	0.46
Whooping-cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	17	1	5	11	...	...	...	1	8	8	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	4	0.39	13	...	1	11	1	5.9	...
Diarrhoea ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	15	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	6	9	0.97	36	...	...	29	...	16.60	...
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	11	2	5	3	...	1	...	4	1	6	0.71	5	...	2	3	...	2.30	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	4	4	0.64	8	...	...	6	2	3.69	...
Bronchitis ...	21	5	4	...	...	5	7	5	5	11	1.35	3	...	...	3	...	1.38	...
Pneumonia ...	25	5	4	1	...	11	4	6	6	13	1.61	6	...	...	5	1	2.76	...
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.06	2	2	...	2	...	0.92	...
Alcoholism (2) ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver (2) ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases...	16	...	...	1	...	8	7	7	5	4	1.03	20	...	...	12	8	9.20	...
Accidents ...	6	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	2	0.39	2	...	...	1	1	0.92	...
Suicides ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive Diseases ...	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	3	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous Diseases ...	49	21	5	2	1	7	13	9	15	25	3.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	45	7	2	...	...	13	23	11	15	19	2.91	136	...	2	4	85	45	62.75
All causes ...	260	51	35	23	6	83	62	51	86	123	16.82	232	232	2	15	157	58	107.06

TABLE III.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Northn Division	Central Division	Western Division
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & upwds			
Small-pox ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1*	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	68	1	22	38	5	2	...	5	30	33
Membranous croup	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4
Erysipelas ...	11	...	...	1	1	6	3	...	6	5
Scarlet fever ...	67	1	23	35	6	2	...	22	17	28
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	12	...	2	3	6	...	1	1	6	5
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	166	2	48	81	18	13	4	28	61	77

\* The case of Small-pox recorded in the Central Division was removed to hospital.

The Isolation Hospital has not yet been erected.

### SMALL POX.

13th July. A case of Small Pox was certified near Coity. I visited the case the same day with the Medical Attendant, and ordered the patient's removal to Hospital, but as the ambulance was somewhat late in arriving to fetch him he refused to go.

14th July. The patient was removed to the Ogmores Small Pox Hospital at Bridgend under a compulsory magistrate's order.

The other inmates of the house were re-vaccinated, and quarantined for three weeks under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

It was ascertained that he had attended a funeral at Treforest on 23rd June, otherwise had not been away from home for months; his rash appeared on 8th July, this being the fifteenth day from the date of the burial. He was not seen by his medical man until the 12th July, at night.

I wrote to the Medical Officer of Health, Pontypridd. In his reply he states that there had been "an outbreak of Small Pox, and some of the cases were from Treforest. The first case in Treforest was diagnosed on the 9th July."

It would appear as though this, the first case at Treforest, and our case at Coity had come in contact with a perambulating case of Small Pox at Treforest, or the immediate neighbourhood on 23rd June.

On admission to Hospital three faint marks of vaccination were observed. He passed through a severe attack of Confluent Small Pox, and was discharged in good health and pleased with his stay on the 1st September. His age was 60. There was no further spread of the disease.

### DIPHThERIA.

Seventeen deaths from Diphtheria (including 3 deaths from Membranous Croup) were recorded, as compared with 20 in 1902, 32 in 1901, and 12 in 1900. See Tables VIII. and VIIIA.

The death-rate was 1·10 per 1,000; 1·33 in 1902.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·18.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·17.

The case fatality was 23·28 per cent.; 13·24 in 1902.

The fatality was thus 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

The number of cases certified was 73; 151 in 1902.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 4·72; 10·10 in 1902.

The cases were distributed through the greater portion of the district, 5 in the Northern Division, 31 in the Central, and 37 in the Western.



The 5 cases in the Northern were separate from one another and not connected with any further outbreak.

Of the 31 cases in the Central, 9 comprise a localised outbreak at the village of St. Brides Major, concerning which the following short Special Report was written at the time :—

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to report a somewhat definite, localised, and fatal outbreak of Diphtheria :—

10th February.—J. H., Wyndham Street, Bridgend, notified suffering from Diphtheria; had been unwell two or three days, about 7th.

23rd February.—Stated by his father H. to have been certified free from infection by his medical attendant. No written certificate presented.

24th February.—Rooms disinfected by Sanitary Inspector.

19th and 20th February.—W. D., father of the next cases, was engaged in weighing meat with H., who W. D. states came direct from J. H.'s room for the purpose. On his way home meets his child D. D., who has come part of the way to meet his father, picks up D. D. and carries him home.

7th March.—(1) D. D. found to have a sloughing throat; has been ill some days, about a week. This case ends fatally at Island Farm.

13th March.—(2) G. D., brother of D. D., notified suffering from Diphtheria.

7th March.—J. H. removed to St. Brides Major.

11th March.—(3) L. A. taken ill at St. Brides School. Vomiting, etc.

16th March.—L. A. seen, and Diphtheria certified. This was a fatal case.

(4) E. A., sister, also certified Diphtheria.

18th March.—(5) G. H., Laryngeal Diphtheria, Little Black-hall; died the same night. Three other children in the house; one slept with G. H. up to previous night.

19th March.—(6) M. H. certified Diphtheria. This child came personally in contact with J. H. in play.



23rd March.—(7) E. H., cousin of the above G. H., Diphtheria.

27th March.—(8) B. H., sister of the above G. H., Diphtheria.

29th March.—(9) D. H., sister of G. H., Nasal Diphtheria.

31st March.—Swab from throat and nose of D. H. taken 29th. Report on swab worded "Diphtheria bacilli present."

All these children, except the first case from Bridgend, and the second and third cases, attended the same school at St. Brides Major. This school was closed 18th March for a month.

7th March.—J. H. arrives at St. Brides; was known to play with other children in the village.

11th March.—First case of the series taken ill.

The conclusion I arrive at is:—Either a previous unrecognised case attending the school infected the sufferers, or the cases were directly infected by J. H.

BRIDGEND,

*2nd April, 1903.*

There were 10 cases at Pencoed and Penprisk, apparently originating from the Northern Division, 8 cases at Coity, 3 in the neighbourhood of Bridgend, and 1 in Coity Higher. The majority of the cases in the Western Division were at Cefn and Kenfig Hill 23, Aberkenfig had 12 cases, Laleston 1, and Llangywydd 1.

The bulk of cases in the district were associated with school life, the number of cases between the age of five years and fifteen were 42 (about 62 per cent.), and of the other cases under and over this period of life, they were almost all, without exception, infected by the children who came home ill from school.

St. Brides School and Coity School were closed for a month each, with the immediate result of stamping out the epidemic Diphtheria in both instances.

There is great carelessness displayed, more particularly by women, in visiting infected houses, and often by taking young children with them.

### MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Three deaths from Membranous Croup occurred, as compared with 5 in 1902; no deaths certified as such in 1901, 1900, nor 1899. Five cases were certified, 3 in 1902; the last previous cases were certified in 1899.

The conjoining of these diseases, with deletion of the name "Membranous Croup" is advisable, both as regards deaths and notifications.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Three deaths from Scarlet Fever were registered, as compared with no death in 1902, 2 in 1901, and 1 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·20 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·12.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·10.

The number of cases certified was 67, as compared with 88 in 1902, 106 in 1901, and 23 in 1900.

The case fatality was 4·48 per cent.

The case prevalence was 4·33 per 1,000.

The monthly incidence may be seen in Table VI.

### ENTERIC FEVER.

There was 1 death from Enteric Fever, as compared with no death in 1902, 2 deaths in 1901, and 1 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·06 per 1,000 persons living.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·10 for "Fever."

The rate for Rural districts was 0·09.

The cases certified were 12, as compared with 4 in 1902, 9 in 1901, and 10 in 1900.

The case fatality was 8·3 per cent.

The case prevalence was 0·78 per 1,000, as compared with 0·26 in 1902, 0·61 in 1901, and 0·67 in 1900.

Of the 12 cases, 2 were at Angelton Asylum, 2 were at Parc Gwyllt Asylum; these were held to have been imported into these institutions from outside.

Two were at Bridgend, at extreme opposite ends of the town.

Two were at Penyfaï, but widely separated, both in time and place, from any others.

The four other cases were also far apart and at different times. One at Aberkenfig, imported from Bridgend; 1 at Coity, imported from Gelligaer; 1 at Pencoed, probably imported from Barry, and 1 at T'ondy.

The local sanitary conditions are inspected in all cases, and any defects found reported. Disinfectants are left at the houses, and instructions for their use given.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

One death was caused by Puerperal Fever, as compared with 4 in 1902, 1 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate per 1,000 was 0.06.

The rate per 1,000 births was 1.93.

The number of cases certified was 2, as compared with 5 in 1902, 2 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The case ~~of~~ fatality was 50 per cent.

The case prevalence was 0.13 per 1,000.

In these cases the bed, bed-clothes, and clothing are usually burned, and compensation given.

I hope the action of the Midwives Act, 1902, may have the effect of diminishing the mortality from this disease.

### ERYSIPELAS.

Two deaths from Erysipelas were certified, as compared with 3 in 1902, no death in 1901, and 1 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0.13 per 1,000.



The cases reported were 11, as compared with 25 in 1902, 10 in 1901, and 7 in 1900.

The case fatality was 18·1 per cent.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 0·71.

### MEASLES.

Six deaths were attributed to Measles, as compared with 4 deaths in 1902, none in 1901, and 2 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·39 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·27.

The rate for Rural Districts was 0·17.

Measles was especially prevalent during the months of March, April, May and June.

All the three divisions were invaded, the Central suffering most, there was 1 death in the Northern, 4 in the Central, and 1 in the Western.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

One death was due to Whooping Cough, as compared with 4 in 1902, 12 in 1901, and 2 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·06.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·27.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·22.

Whooping Cough prevailed during April, May, and October.

Parts of the whole district were affected.

### DIARRHŒA.

Two deaths were caused by Diarrhœa, as compared with 1 death in 1902, 6 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·13.



The rate for England and Wales was 0.50.

The rate for Rural Districts was 0.31.

## INFLUENZA.

Six deaths from Influenza were recorded, as compared with 4 in 1902, 8 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0.39 per 1,000.

Influenza was prevalent, to some extent, during the whole year, but tended to decline through November and December.

For deaths and cases, death-rates and prevalence per 1,000 in previous years of the above notifiable and other epidemic diseases, see Tables VIII. and VIII.A.

The measures adopted to limit the spread of infectious disease were the same as in previous years; with the addition in 1900 of the distribution of leaflets containing advice and instructions; and in 1903 the Council adopted the suggestion that in cases of Diphtheria, (in lieu of the prolonged isolation generally held to be necessary to ensure the safety of others from risk of infection,) two swabs from the throat and nose of the patient, taken at an interval of a week, and pronounced free from Diphtheria Bacilli by the County Bacteriologist should free such case from further quarantine. *see.*

## THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

Bryncethin National School was closed on account of epidemic Measles, from 18th February until 6th April. Master's child attacked.

St. Bride's Major National School was closed from 19th March until 27th April by reason of the outbreak of Diphtheria already described earlier in this report.

Wick and Monknash National School was closed from 22nd May until 6th July, due to a very sharp epidemic of Measles, 11 fresh cases were reported to me by the Head Master as having broken out on 22nd May, including the Master's son, and that the Managers had closed the school. Only 27 out of 80 children attended.

Twenty-two houses were known where cases of Measles existed, in some instances 2, 3, and even 4 in a house. This outbreak resulted in 4 deaths of children under five years of age.

Coity Board School was closed from 12th October to 9th November. Six cases of Diphtheria were reported in the course of a week; after the closing of the school only one case occurred that might not have been infected previously. Both in this instance, and that of St. Bride's Major, the effect of closing the school was most marked, a rapid and fatal epidemic suddenly ceasing.

Llangynwyd School was closed from 7th December until 4th January, 1904, on account of a case of Scarlet Fever at the house of the Mistress, with one or more cases in the village and several in the neighbourhood; the infection was without doubt imported from Maesteg through the medium of children living at Cwmfelin and attending the Garth School, Maesteg.

### **SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.**

The state of the Slaughter-houses is sometimes better, sometimes worse; but always unsatisfactory at Aberkenfig. The erection of a Public Abattoir is a prime necessity for Aberkenfig and neighbourhood.

### **GENERAL CONDITIONS.**

**WATER SUPPLY.**—Llangynwyd Water Supply reconstructed and improved.

Coity Water Supply extended to Cefn Hirgoed.

South Cornelly Water Scheme completed, and extended to the Old Pyle Inn.

Water Supply to augment that of Aberkenfig from Ty'nywain, near Bryncethin, in course of construction.

Water Schemes prepared for Pencoed from Ty'candy spring; and an extension of Coity Scheme.

The Water Supply for Pontrhydycuff is under consideration. This is an extension of the Troedrhiwgarth Scheme.

Deficient water supplies at Pencoed, Pontrhydycuff, and St. Bride's Major.

SEWERAGE.—Subsidiary sewers for St. Bride's Minor, Brynmenin, Tondy, and Aberkenfig are in course of construction.

A Urinal at Aberkenfig was reconstructed and connected to sewer.

A Sewerage Scheme is being considered for Troedrhiwgarth.

A Sewerage Scheme is much needed for each of the following villages, viz. :—Coity, Coychurch, Kenfig Hill, Pencoed and Penprisk, Southerndown, St. Bride's Major, and Wick.

In other villages no system of drainage has been provided. The reconstruction of defective privies would tend greatly to promote the health of the district.

I hope that so soon as a second Sanitary Inspector has been appointed a detailed house-to-house inspection of all dwelling-houses will be carried out, with a view to ascertain and report sanitary defects.

SLOP SEWAGE.—The overflow from stables, pig-sties, and manure heaps continues to drain into the main roads. This still may be seen at Broughton, Wick, Coity, Coychurch, South Cornelly, Kenfig Hill, Corntown, Pencoed, Southerndown, and St. Brides Major.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—One hundred and nineteen houses have been erected and occupied in the district during 1903; of these 12 were outside the jurisdiction of the Building Bye-laws.

Sixty-nine were in course of construction, of these 9 were beyond the effect of the Bye-laws; one was rebuilt. Five houses were closed, being unfit for occupation, and 6 were vacant.

NEW BYE-LAWS.—Certain Bye-laws adapted to the needs of Rural districts have been adopted by the Council, and all that is now required is the sanction of the Local Government Board to enable them to be enforced.

FACTORY ACT.—Bakehouses and workshops have been inspected. The sanitary arrangements, including cleanliness, air space for the number employed, ventilation, etc., were in each instance fairly satisfactory. A report on the Act is appended.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging arrangements at Aberkenfig have been improved, the streets are scavenged three days a week by contract. The portion of the town of Bridgend within the Rural district is also dealt with in this respect. Some other villages have dust-bins supplied, which are emptied by contract or by a neighbouring farmer.



## REQUIREMENTS.

1. The completion of the construction of sewerage works for Newcastle Higher, St. Brides Minor, and Ynysawdre.
2. The sewerage of Pencoed, Kenfig Hill, Coychurch, Southerndown, Coity, St. Brides Major, and Wick.
3. The approval by the Local Government Board of the adopted bye-laws.
4. Provision for isolation accommodation.
5. The re-construction of all ill-constructed closets.
6. The closure or repair of dilapidated dwellings.
7. Improved water supply for Pencoed, St. Brides Major, and Pontrhydcuff.
8. A public slaughter-house at Aberkenfig.
9. The appointment of a second Sanitary Inspector for the district.

I am glad that the plea I have urged of the need for the services of an additional Sanitary Inspector has been endorsed by the Local Government Board, and I hope will be adopted by the Council. This appointment I have no doubt will lead to many improvements in the sanitary condition of the district, such as (after the results of a house-to-house inspection have been reported) to the reconstruction of ill-constructed closets; to the closure or repair of damp or dilapidated cottages; to the inspection of new houses, with a view to the prevention of errors of construction; and to the abatement of serious nuisances caused by the overflow from stables, manure heaps, pig-sties, etc.; with the amelioration of these unsanitary circumstances the health of the inhabitants should be enhanced to a marked extent.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

**WYNDHAM RANDALL,**

*Medical Officer of Health,  
Penybont Rural District.*

BRIDGEND,  
9th March, 1904.



## Penybont Rural District.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The total number of Workshops registered in the district is 29, an increase of 2 during the year. These comprise 15 tenement workshops, 10 domestic workshops, and 4 retail bakehouses.

I have made 50 inspections during the year.

The chief industries are tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, carpenters and wheelwrights' shops.

The general sanitary condition with regard to cleanliness, air space and ventilation was satisfactory.

There are 4 retail bakehouses in the district. The general sanitary condition, including water supply, air space, ventilation and cleanliness, is satisfactory.

The number of notices served were 3. One to provide separate closet accommodation for different sexes, one to generally repair closet, and one to provide additional ventilation.

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### LIST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS DURING 1903.

1. Well rebuilt at Heoldanyperthi.
2. Llangynwyd Village Water Supply reconstructed and improved.
3. Coity Water Supply extended to Cefn Hirgoed.
4. Water Scheme completed to South Cornelly, and extended as far as Old Pyle Inn.
5. Water Supply to augment Aberkenfig from Ty'nywain, near Bryncethin, in course of construction.
6. Water Schemes prepared for Pencoed from Tycandy spring; and an extension of Coity Scheme viâ Hendre.
7. Subsidiary Sewers for St. Bride's Minor, Brynmenin, Tondy, and Aberkenfig in course of construction.
8. Urinal at Aberkenfig reconstructed and connected to sewer.
9. The Water Supply for Pontrhydcuff is under consideration. This is an extension of the Troedrhiwgarth Scheme.

## PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

15	Closet	Receptacles	provided, mostly	pails.
3	Notices	were served	for unclean	houses.
2	„	„	„	„ overcrowding.
8	„	„	„	to provide shop water drains.
30	„	„	„	for unclean pigsties.
20	„	„	„	„ accumulations of manure.
2	„	„	„	„ ventilation of workshops.
20	„	„	„	„ choked drains.
5	„	„	„	„ gipsies' tents without closet accom- modation.
10	„	„	„	„ damp and dilapidated premises.
2	„	„	„	„ want of closet accommodation.

Proceedings were taken for slaughtering upon unlicensed premises, and a conviction obtained.

Eleven samples of water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination.

A sewerage scheme is under consideration for Troedrhiwgarth.

Deficient Drainage :—Pencoed, Kenfig Hill, Coychurch, St. Brides Major, Southerndown, Wick.

Deficient Water Supplies :—Pencoed, Pontrhydcuff, St. Brides Major.

(Signed) WATKIN J. DAVIES,

*Sanitary Inspector.*

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